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[1008]



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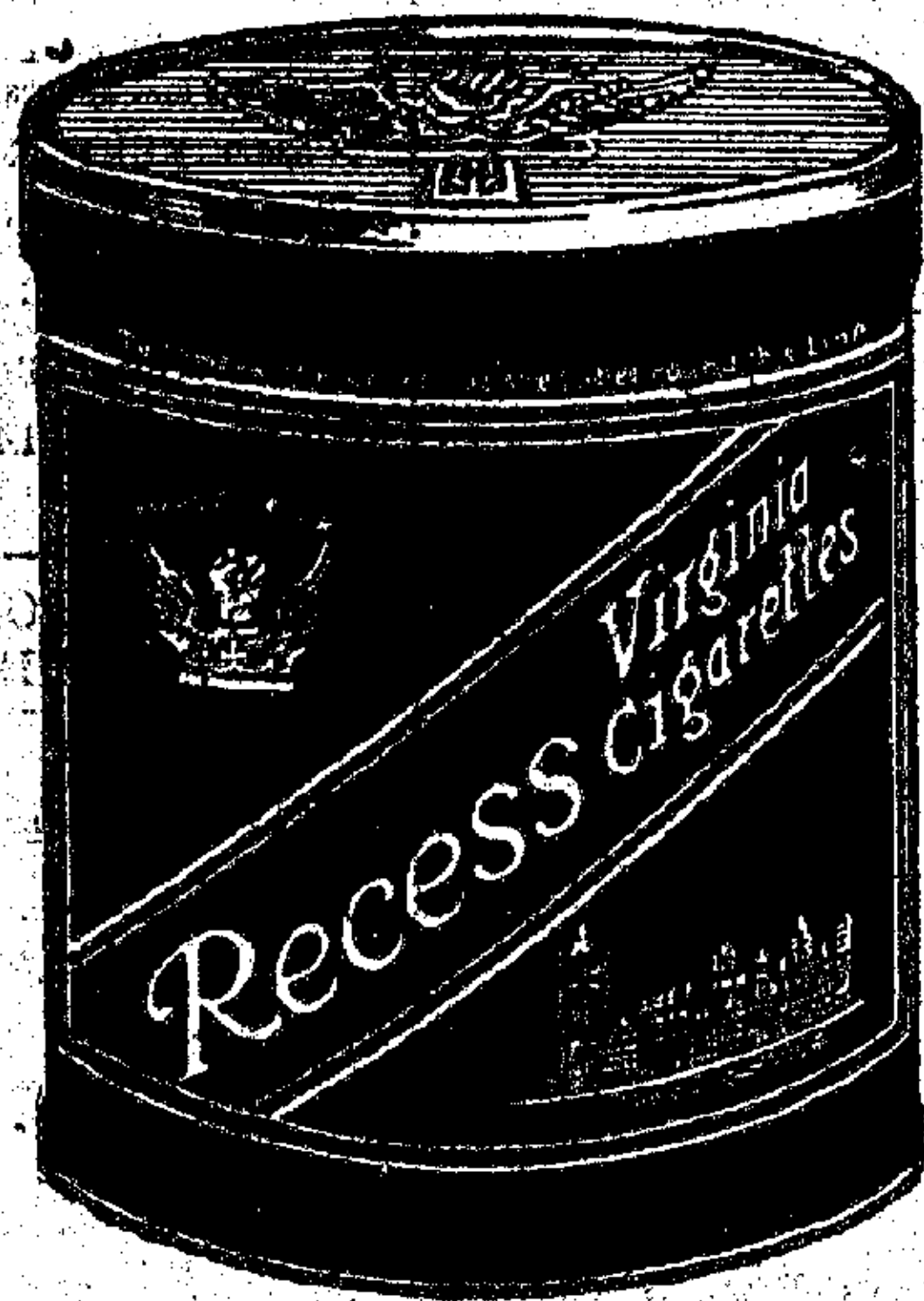
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[1327]

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[1005]

EXPANSION OF JAPANESE  
TRADE.

## BRITISH POSITION IN THE EAST.

Discussing the great expansion of Japanese trade owing to the position of Japan in respect to the present war, a special correspondent of *Lloyd's List of Shipping* says:—

To British exporters, however, by far the most important factor in connection with the development of Japanese trade is the extent to which Japan is gaining control of the Eastern market. It has been estimated that the trade of Japan with other Asiatic countries has increased by something like 47 per cent. in recent months, and when it is remembered that the bulk of her trade has always been concerned with the East, it becomes evident that this figure represents a very large volume of business. Some months ago attention was directed in this country to the manner in which Japan was extending her trade in that region. It was then pointed out that the construction in the number of ships trading to the East was enabling Japanese shipping to compete in the Eastern freight market under exceptionally favourable conditions. The freights quoted by the Japanese, not only for voyages between their own ports and other Asiatic ports, but also between Eastern ports and European and American ports, were very much lower than those quoted by the shipping of other nationalities. These, indeed, were said to be so low that Japanese shippers could purchase goods in the Chinese market, ship them to Kobe, and transport them thence to America or to the United Kingdom much more cheaply than other shippers could ship direct from China on vessels charging the Home-ward Conference rates. Thus the Japanese buyers were able to offer higher prices for Chinese goods, and by that means were in a fair way to secure control of the Chinese export trade. Furthermore, no shippers other than those of Japanese nationality were allowed to take advantage of the low freights offered by the Japanese shipowners, and all inquiries to that end met with the reply that no cargo space was available. Much the same conditions prevailed in the Pacific, and merchants doing business between the United States and China were in a similar plight.

This state of affairs has since undergone a substantial change, except that the demands upon the world's shipping have grown steadily heavier, while the Japanese Merchant Marine has strengthened its position tremendously. Comparatively unimpaired from war losses, Japanese shipowners have suffered but little during the war, while by their extensive purchases of new and second-hand tonnage they are rapidly acquiring a merchant fleet of formidable proportions. Many vessels which before the war were in other hands now fly the Japanese flag, and the activity of the shipping industry in Japan reflects the prosperity of the shipping trade in that country as nothing else can.

From these facts it is apparent that Japanese shipowners are making ready in earnest for after-war trade. New lines, and companies are being founded, and the old-established firms are developing their services and extending their ramifications in every direction. Nor is the shipping industry alone in its strenuous efforts to prepare for the coming trade struggle, for Japanese industries generally are being thoroughly overhauled under Government supervision. New industries are being started, new companies formed, and new factories built on Western lines.

## THE FUTURE OF BRITISH TRADE.

The question here arises, however, as to how far all this is likely to affect British trade. British business abroad has suffered lamentably during the war, and in the Eastern markets, particularly, the decline in the volume and value of British trade has been most marked. In the circumstances, this has been unavoidable, but the time is coming when the commercial policy of this country will offer every reasonable prospect for solution, and none of these is likely to prove more urgent than the necessity for rehabilitating trade with the Orient.

British overseas enterprise has very special associations with Asia, and the history of the Empire has few brighter pages than those which tell of the exploits of the Merchant Adventurers who of old laid the foundations of British fortunes in the East. But historical and romantic considerations apart, and considering things from a purely business point of view, Asia remains one of the greatest store houses of the world, and India, China and the East generally offer as wide a field for British trade as ever.

Considered in this light, the industrial progress made by Japan recently becomes a matter for serious reflection. British business men can do little more for the moment than take note of these developments on the part of their Eastern trade rivals, and as the present expansion of Japanese shipping and industry is perfectly legitimate and due to quite exceptional circumstances, there can be no question of protest. Yet, it must be remembered that Japan is reaping these advantages, indirectly perhaps, as a result of the sacrifices of her Allies, and no doubt this will count when matters come to be adjusted later. Having regard to the very special relations which have obtained between Japan and this country in the past, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Japanese Government may feel constrained to enter into some very far-reaching commercial understandings with Great Britain and the remaining Allies in the future.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND  
THE WAR.

A private telegram received in Yokohama announces that Sub-Lieutenant Ronald Graham, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, and son of Mrs. W. Graham, of Yokohama, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (1 Order). The *Japan Gazette* notes that young Graham has been in the Royal Naval Flying Corps about a year.

U.S. TRADE WITH CHINA.  
DECLINING PROPORTION.

The prospective visit to China of a Commission composed of United States Congressmen and business men to study trade conditions and opportunities in that country lends interest to a compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York regarding the foreign commerce of China and the share of the United States and of other principal countries of the world therein. This compilation shows that the share of the United States in the imports of China is exceeded only by that of Great Britain, Japan, and India, but that the growth in China's imports from Great Britain, Germany, Japan, India, and numerous other countries is much more rapid than from the United States. In fact, our share of the imports of China is declining, while that of other principal countries is increasing.

The total value of China's imports increased from \$343,000,000 in 1907 to \$427,400,000 in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war—a gain in that period of about 24 per cent. A closer examination, however, of the details of that trade, country by country, shows that in the same period, 1907 to 1913 inclusive, the imports from Great Britain grew from \$60,500,000 to \$70,300,000; Germany, from \$18,600,000 to \$20,500,000; Belgium, from \$2,200,000 to \$11,500,000; Russia, from \$5,500,000 (in 1908) to \$18,100,000; France, from \$2,500,000 to \$3,800,000; India, from \$35,400,000 to \$36,100,000; and Japan, from \$44,000,000 to \$86,900,000; while the imports from the United States in the same period fell from \$29,400,000 to \$25,700,000. The increase in imports from Russia in the period in question, 1907-13, was 185 per cent., from Japan 93 per cent., Germany 92 per cent., France 52 per cent., Belgium 40 per cent., India 33 per cent., and Great Britain 18 per cent., while in the imports from the United States there was a decrease of 10 per cent. All of the above figures are in United States currency, being transformed from Haikwan taels at the annual average ratio of the Haikwan tael and the United States dollar for the respective years in question.

## WAR CAUSES SHRINKAGE IN IMPORTS.

A study of China's trade statistics for an even longer period is equally striking. In the period beginning with the year 1900, and again ending with 1913, the last full year preceding the war, the share of the imports of China drawn from the United States, as shown by official figures of the Chinese Government, was in 1900, 7.6 per cent.; in 1913, 6 per cent.; from Great Britain in 1900, 20 per cent.; in 1913, 17 per cent.; from Japan in 1900, 11.4 per cent.; in 1913, 20.6 per cent.; from Germany in 1905 (the earliest available figures), 3.2 per cent.; in 1913, 5.1 per cent.; Russia less than 2 per cent. in 1900, and approximately 4.5 per cent. in 1913. The war made a considerable reduction in China's imports from Europe, cutting off entirely, of course, those from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium, and materially reducing those from Russia, Great Britain, and France. As a result the percentage of China's imports supplied by the United States has slightly increased, having been in 1914 7.1 per cent., and in 1915 8.5 per cent., against 6 per cent. in 1913; the year immediately preceding the war. The total value, however, of China's imports from the United States in 1915 was less than in any year since 1910, having been but \$22,900,000 against \$25,800,000 in 1913, and \$26,900,000 in 1912.

The official trade figures of the United States show exports to China in the fiscal year 1900 \$15,259,000; in 1913, the year before the war, \$24,690,000; and in 1916, \$25,156,000; those to Japan in 1900, \$29,081,000; 1913, \$17,742,000; 1916, \$75,008,000. The exports to China in 1916 are \$45,927,000 in excess of 1900.

Comparing the fiscal year 1916 with 1900, the exports of the United States to China show an increase of 65 per cent., to Japan 158 per cent., and to Asia, as a whole (exclusive of merchandise for European countries sent to Asiatic ports) 130 per cent.

Although foreign business men throughout the world suffered a loss of more than \$100,000,000 in their exports to China in 1913, the actual trade of the United States with China increased, as well as the percentages of its participation in the total trade, as compared with other countries. Japan, the United States, and Russia, in the order named, stand practically alone in increased trade percentages—2.33, 1.99 and 1.87 per cent. respectively. In actual increases in trade transactions the United States, including the Philippines, took first place. The declared exports from China to the United States show a phenomenal increase of over \$24,000,000, although England's trade decline amounted to about \$23,000,000 and that of Hongkong over \$18,000,000. Excepting Germany and Belgium, Japan came next in actual trade losses, with nearly \$6,000,000 less than in 1914.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICES  
IN CHINA.

The British postal agencies in China are to be provided with special stamps, and these will be created by overprinting the existing stamps of Hongkong. This is quite a new departure for the Hongkong stamps without any overprint. The control of these British postal agencies in China was vested until recently in the Hongkong postal administration, but it has now been transferred to the Imperial Government, on whom falls the expense of their maintenance. Fifteen denominations are to be overprinted in the current King George set, namely, the 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 25, and 50 cents, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 dollars. But for the difficulty of representing the currency equivalents of the Chinese postal rates our British home issues would no doubt have been overprinted for China, as they have been for the British postal agencies in the Levant and Morocco.—*L. and Express.*

CHINESE CONCEPTIONS OF  
BEAUTY."THE REPULSIVELY UGLY"  
FOREIGNER.

In the course of an article on "Good Looks in the East," contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*, a correspondent in China writes:—

The Chinese are not physically lovely in our sight. No one paints the chop-chook or the laundryman into an idealistic conception of Adonis, but these humble persons might easily be striking types of masculine beauty in their native villages. In the Orient the handsomest foreigner, even the most beautiful foreign woman, is so far from being admired that an aesthetically sensitive Chinese is quite unnerved by the sight of a stranger from across the sea. When the Chinese becomes frank it is astonishing to learn what he really thinks of our carefully-cultivated beauty. The new-comer in a little-travelled community who senses a strong antipathy to his presence among the people stares open-mouthed at the apologetic Chinese who explains that the people are an ignorant lot and look no deeper than the surface, that they have no knowledge of the stranger's intellectual attainments or of the goodness of his heart, realising only that he is "repulsively ugly," and that his person is decidedly malodorous. The comments upon one's appearance which are expressed *et cetera* by a considerate Chinese crowd are not calculated to inspire vanity, and the professional beauty of the Occident who tours the East would faint from pique and vexation if she could read the thoughts of the innocent Celestials who stare at her. Compassion moves their hearts, and they question the goodness of a Providence which can inflict such hideousness upon a suffering mortal.

The first essential to feminine beauty in China is the straight line. A woman's figure is most shapely when it has no shape at all, no protruding curves or rounded lines, all of which are not only grotesque malformations, but are shockingly immediate. The normal Chinese has much smaller hands and feet in proportion to his size than any European. Therefore European hands and feet look huge and awkward. In compliance with the biological law, the Chinese have tried to accentuate this feature for about fifteen centuries by binding their girls' feet. A woman whose feet have been closely bound walks with a stiff-kneed gait, as though on stilts, and totters along taking tiny steps. This means of locomotion is not regarded as the epitome of grace, and the swinging stride of European, Mongol, or Tibetan women excites great mirth in the bosom of a Chinese. It is so ludicrously awkward, he says, how hair and eyes are not at all funny, however; they are frightful and repulsive. Straight brows strike terror to the heart, and a big nose is hideous. A round head is beautiful, but a long narrow head is abnormal and therefore ugly.

The traveller in the interior of China who is blessed with black hair and small features will frequently be flattered to hear charitable comments such as these:—"This one is not so ugly. If his eyes were a little different his appearance would be almost tolerable. Perhaps he is a Japanese. I have heard that the people of the 'Eastern Ocean' are very much like us, and that some are nearly as handsome as our people."

The fear and disgust with which big-featured, yellow-haired Westerners are received in out-of-the-way communities are also lavished upon Asiatics who depart from the Chinese standard in type. We are "ocean demons," and the Indians are "black demons." The Tibetans, who among themselves admire big noses and large, outstanding ears, are hideous savages. The Mongols, with their bow legs, big joints, and rolling gait, are grotesque and bestial. The Turk of Turkestan, who admire buxom women, with round faces and straight, black eyebrows meeting above the nose, are scarcely less hideous than the European.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES.

Monday, Dec. 4th.—All Recruits. The Sergeant-Major will take Recruits of No. 1 Platoon on this date.  
Tuesday, Dec. 5th.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.  
Wednesday, Dec. 6th.—All Recruits.  
Thursday, Dec. 7th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.  
Friday, Dec. 8th.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections of No. 1 Company.  
No. 2 section.  
Will parade at Water Police Station at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, December 5th.  
RECRUITS.  
Parades of "Recruits" are to be attended by all members (whatever the date of their joining) who are warned to do so by their respective unit Commanders. They will continue to attend such Parades until relieved from further attendance.

At Headquarters Club 5.30 p.m.  
Monday, Dec. 4th.—Class I. (Chief Inspector Kerr).  
Tuesday, Dec. 5th.—Class IV. (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).  
Wednesday, Dec. 6th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).  
Friday, Dec. 8th.—Class III. (Inspector Gerrard).  
SAND PRACTICE DURING DECEMBER 1916.  
Monday, Dec. 4th; Thursday, Dec. 7th; Monday, Dec. 11th; Thursday, Dec. 14th; Dec. 28th, at 5 p.m. sharp.  
(Signed) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.R. (R.).  
1st December, 1916.

The Bavarian Catholic party has adopted a resolution welcoming Marshal von Hindenburg's appointment, and trusting that "now all means at our disposal will be employed against all our enemies without any other regard than for a speedy and victorious termination of the war."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—LEAVE.  
No. 1521 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 2 months' leave from 1st Dec.  
No. 1380 Gr. A. W. P. Spiers is granted 12 months' leave from 30th, December, 1916.  
No. 1333 Corp. W. Brown is granted 1 month's leave from 9th December, 1916.  
No. 1401 Pte. K. M. Cumming is granted 3 months' extension of leave from 20th October, 1916, to 20th January, 1917.  
No. 2012 Pte. A. R. S. Hiller is granted leave for duration of War from 1st December, 1916.

2.—PROMOTIONS. (Mechanist Electrician) with effect from 1st Dec., 1916:—No. 1632 Acting Sergeant T. W. Mathewman; No. 1933 Acting Sergeant G. E. Marley, and No. 1794 Acting Sergeant W. J. Hill.

3.—TRANSFERRED.  
No. 1093 Pte. C. Perciva, Right Section M.G. Co., is transferred to Engineer Company from this date.

4.—STRUCK OFF.  
No. 1409 Spr. L. Gomes is struck off the strength of the Corps from 24th Dec., 1916.  
No. 1647 Spr. J. C. Saunders is struck off the strength of the Corps from 30th November, 1916.

5.—PARADES.  
Monday, 4th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.  
5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company section drill at Headquarters.  
5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. section drill on Musketry Parade Ground.  
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corp. Grimes.

Tuesday, 5th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.  
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.  
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at R. A. Theatre.

Friday, 8th inst.:—  
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C.S.M. Wittich and Corp. Grimes will attend.  
5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery section drill at Volunteer Headquarters.  
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at R. A. Theatre.

Saturday, 9th inst.:—  
2.30 p.m. Recruits and Trained Men of all units Musketry Part 1, on King's Park Range (each man to bring 30 rounds). Range Officer, Lieut. Hall.

Sunday, 10th inst.:—  
9 a.m. Recruits and Trained Men of all units Musketry Standard Test on King's Park Range (each man to bring 20 and 23 rounds) respectively. Range Officer, Lieut. Stevenson. Officer i/c Butts, Captain Preston. C.S.M. of units bring to attend.

## On duty 10th inst.—Centre Section M.G. Co.

" " 11th inst.—Right Section M.G. Co.

" " 12th inst.—Scouts Company.

" " 13th inst.—do.

" " 14th inst.—do.

" " 15th inst.—do.

" " 16th inst.—Civil Service Co.

" " 24th inst.—Artillery Battery.

" " 25th inst.—Belchers' Section.

" " 26th inst.—do.

" " 27th inst.—Centre Section M.G. Co.

" " 28th inst.—Right Section M.G. Co.

" " 29th inst.—Scouts Company.

" " 30th inst.—do.

Orderly Officer from 10th to 16th inst.—Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th inst.—Lieut. Rees.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1916.

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

## ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

## DETAILS.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 3rd December, to the morning of Sunday, 10th December—"B" Co.

H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer—2nd-Lieutenant F. H. Thomas.

Next for duty—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH INST.

Monday 4th inst.:—

"A" Coy. at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

Names of members to parade will be published later.

Tuesday, 5th inst.:—

"A" Coy. at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

Names of members to parade will be published later.

Wednesday, 6th inst.:—

"A" Coy. at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

Names of members to parade will be published later.

"B" Coy. on the road outside the Law Courts at 4.45 p.m.

Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section on the Polo Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section on the Polo Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order without rifle.

Thursday, 7th inst.:—

"A" Coy. at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

Names of members to parade will be published later.

Friday, 8th inst.:—

"A" Coy. at Blake Pier at 3.30 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

Names of members to parade will be published later.

TRANSFERS.

No. 225 Pte. F. Matland is transferred to "D" Coy.

(Signed) G. R. H. Buxton, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1916.



## HONGKONG LICENSING BOARD.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL BAR.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held yesterday. The acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Messrs. T. F. Hough, D. Mackenzie, and R. O. Hutchison, with Mr. R. A. C. North (secretary).

## HONGKONG HOTEL BAR.

With reference to the application by the Hongkong Hotel Company for the transfer of the public bar to premises at present occupied by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and which was discussed at the last meeting, the Chairman announced that he had received a communication from Messrs. Deaton, Looker, Deaton & Harston (solicitors for the applicants) in which they stated that they wished to withdraw the application.

## JAPANESE APPLICATION.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of a Japanese applicant for an adjunct licence for premises at Wanchai. Mr. Goldring explained that the premises would be used only by Japanese and Orientals. His client had been instigated to make the application by captains and engineers of Japanese coal boats, which generally anchored off Wanchai. These men felt the need for some place or other where they could obtain food and refreshment. Also there were nearly 1,000 Japanese residents in Wanchai.

The board decided to grant the applicant a restaurant keeper's adjunct licence, for the sale of beer and Japanese wines only, such sales to take place between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., and 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## OPIUM IN BOOTS.

A Chinese was fined \$200, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, for being in possession of seven tins of opium. The man was found at Kowloon Railway Station, the opium being concealed in the soles of his boots.

## BOND STREET CAPS.

A tallyman at the Kowloon godowns was charged with being in unlawful possession of nine "Bond Street caps," valued at \$3 each. Inspector Gordon said that a case of these caps, on board a Japanese steamer, had been broken into, but he could not positively say whether the hats concerned in that case came from the case which had been broken open.

Defendant, who said he purchased the caps from a Chinese in Canton Road, was fined \$50.

## ABSENT THIRD OFFICER.

## MARINE COURT DECISION.

At the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday the case was concluded in which F. C. Townsend, third officer of the s.s. *Onang*, was charged by G. T. Tough, captain of the vessel, with absenting himself from the *Onang* without leave on November 7th. When the case was first heard defendant was absent, and he sent a medical certificate which stated that he was suffering from gastritis and unable to attend.

The evidence then taken was to the effect that defendant was under the influence of drink, was told to go away and sleep, but that he left the ship, and some days later sent several letters to the Captain stating that he was ill in bed at the Astor House Hotel. Dr. Aubrey was sent to see the third officer by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the owners of the vessel, and he stated that when he arrived at the hotel he found defendant in the bar, and under the influence of drink. At that time he was suffering from acute gastritis, due to the influence of liquor.

Yesterday defendant declared that Dr. Aubrey's evidence was false; he denied that he was found in the bar or that he was under the influence of drink. He claimed that he had a sober reputation; and for people to say that he was under the influence of drink was false.

Commander Beckwith said that he found the charge proved, but taking into consideration the state of defendant's health he did not propose to send him to prison, as he would otherwise certainly have done. He would therefore order him to be paid off from the *Onang* as from November 7th, the day on which he left the ship without leave.

## BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

Lord R. Cecil, replying to Mr. Billing, in the House of Commons recently said there were none but British-born subjects in the consular service. Foreigners were only appointed to posts which were unsalaried where no suitable British subjects were available and where no appointment at all would otherwise be made.

## SPORT.

## CHICKEN.

## UNIVERSITY v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the University in the above match to-day on the Craigengower ground, play commencing at 2 p.m.:—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), G. E. Marley, F. A. Redmond, K. Brayshaw, A. H. Rumjahn, A. de Sousa, D. P. Dixon, W. Gittens, A. Ismail, J. D. Wright and Chow Yat Cheong. Scorer, K. E. K. Kwok.

## CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service on the Hongkong Club ground at 2 p.m. to-day:—E. W. Hamilton (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, R. O. Hutchison, F. Ling, R. A. R. Ponsby, F. S. Alderman, R. C. Wicheil, C. F. Mason, C. Sara, R. Bearne and P. T. Lambie. Umpire, W. Woolley; scorer, W. Fincher.

## KOWLOON v. R.E. AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following will represent the K.C.C. in their match against R.E. and Departments, at Kowloon to-day, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. V. Bragg, W. H. Stapleton, W. T. Elson, L. J. Blackburn, F. W. Wood, H. Overy, A. O. Brown, G. J. Edwards and S. E. Green.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

## 1st Division.

R.G.A. v. H.K.F.C.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies. Royal Engineers v. Navy—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

## 2nd Division.

87th Co. R.G.A. v. S. C. Athletics—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dunn.

## Teams.

R.G.A.—Garrod; Caple and Dickenson; Gorman, Talfourd and Townsend; Youngman, Edgeler, Saunders, Leighton and Halls.

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Black and McCubbin; Railton, Stewart and Redger; Robinson, Walor, Chassels, McTavish and Stalker.

Royal Engineers—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Smith and Richards; M'Hard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.

Navy—Crocker; Cornish and Gibb; Biggs, Martin and Keggy; Hopper, Palmer, Shean or Newman, Godfrey and Dan els.

Some regrettable incidents occurred last week in league football, which reflect rather badly on the players concerned. In the *Isalmics v. The Staff and Departments* match the game had to be terminated abruptly, while in the match that followed between the Navy and R.G.A., on the same ground, things looked like coming to a sudden finish, on two occasions—and all because the players concerned were not true sportsmen. Whether the referee's decision was wrong or right does not affect the issue at all, for, no matter what the decision is, it is the duty of the players to accept it for the time being, and lodge any complaint they may think fit afterwards. The gentlemen who manage football here give their services for no reward but for pure love of a clean sport, and any team making a just complaint is sure to receive a fair hearing, and obtain justice. If players (and spectators) would only bear this in mind, we should hear no more of matches terminating prematurely because a penalty had been given against a side, or of any other unsportsmanlike or unbecoming action.

The K.S.L.I., owing to duty, are unable to play this week, so the first division fixtures have been altered to suit them, the R.G.A. and Club meeting on the Club Ground, and the R.E. and Navy on the Navy Ground, the Shropshires resting. The last time the Gunners met the Club, they won by a single goal, but rather luckily, and, as both teams are at full strength to-day, a good game should be witnessed. The Sailors still require their first point, while the Engineers have only obtained one out of a possible four, so this game should, also, provide a very even contest.

There were originally three second division matches arranged for this afternoon, but the Police Reserve and Navy match is cancelled owing to the withdrawal of the Police Reserve from the league, and the 88th Co. and *Isalmics* game is postponed. The 87th Company meet the S. C. Athletics on the Club Ground, and in the absence of other attractions, this match will no doubt be witnessed by a large crowd. The withdrawal of the Police (B) from the second division has made a considerable difference to the League Table, which we publish below.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

## Division II. Table to Date.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
D'Co. F.S.L.I.	5	4	1	0	14	4	8
A'Co. K.S.L.I.	4	3	1	0	11	3	8
Lusitano	3	2	0	1	4	1	5
S. China Ath.	3	2	0	1	4	2	5
Isalmics	3	2	1	0	3	3	4
Staff and Dep't	3	2	1	0	2	2	4
88th Co. R.G.A.	4	1	1	2	7	4	4
87th Co. R.G.A.	3	1	1	1	2	4	3
87th Co. R.G.A.	4	0	2	2	3	3	3
R.E. Res.	4	1	3	0	3	10	2
Navy R.E.	5	0	4	1	6	14	1
Kowloon	3	0	3	0	2	14	0

\* The unfinished match between the Staff and Departments and the *Isalmics*, has not been included, pending the decision of the league authorities.

## YACHTING.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the first of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows:—

**HANDICAP CLASS.**  
Course: Lyemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance, 9.2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	Scratch	4 43 20	4 43 20
Rolla	1 32	4 41 31	4 40 03
Jessica	1 32	4 00 58	4 49 26
Aileen	3 04	D.N.S.	—
Colleen	6 08	4 55 51	4 49 43
Kathleen	6 08	4 59 57	4 53 49
Buccanier	7 40	D.N.S.	—

Yacht	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	8	8
(2) Dione	8	8
(3) Jessica	5	5
(4) Colleen	4	4
(5) Kathleen	3	3
(6) Aileen	—	—
(7) Buccanier	—	—

**ONE DESIGN CLASS.**  
Course: Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7.7 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Ailsa	Scratch	4 59 18	4 59 18
Bonita	1 32	4 53 33	4 52 01
Daphne	1 32	4 47 53	4 46 21
Halcyon	1 32	4 49 32	4 48 00

Yacht	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Daphne	5	5
(2) Halcyon	3	3
(3) Ailsa	2	2
(4) Bonita	1	1

**HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.**  
Course: Channel Rocks (S), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7.7 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lysbeth	Scratch	5 09 11	5 09 11
Owl	1 32	D.N.S.	—
Dawn	1 32	5 09 57	5 09 57
Lady Ursula	1 32	D.N.S.	—
Tubantia	1 32	5 05 29	5 05 29
Thecla	1 32	5 10 39	5 10 01
Tourette	1 32	5 25 10	5 24 32

Yacht	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Tubantia	8	8
(2) Lysbeth	6	6
(3) Dawn	5	5
(4) Thecla	4	4
(5) Tourette	3	3
(6) Owl	—	—
(7) Lady Ursula	—	—

**A JAPANESE LESSON IN STRATEGY.**

A letter has been received from a Japanese officer at Kyoto by the *Daily Express* in the course of which the writer says respecting the Zeppelin raids:—

Only small children have fear upon Kaiser. Grow-up people know that he is pomposity bonster, and that Zeppelin make very small amount of importance damage. But all Japanese think Zeppelin raid very coward form for war. English Ally most peculiar. Zeppelin come to drop bomb upon house and town, and English peoples say, "Oh how most beautiful sight is airship!" When Zeppelin fall to earth spectators say, "What glorious view!" cheer most loud, and remark, "How uncomfortable death that must be." English people are not angry upon Zeppelin. Only contempt is for them. If German airship is come to Japan and drop bomb upon Kyoto temples Japanese would boil with one thousand anger until reprisal is made. Modern wars, far most terrible thing. Thousands brave men dead every day, days, never to stop, until one side discover some newish strategic or most enormous gun. Their demoralisations come upon enemy, and they make the most quick flight. Directly enemy receive panic among the ranks then they throw the sponges to the sky. Here is true story to illustrate how bravest men became demoralisation in Old Japan battle. At end of twelfth century war civil war in Japan between Minamoto and Taira clan. Many battles had become fought, and Taira clan make retirements upon stronghold at Fukuwara upon the Inland Sea. Minamoto clan, under national hero Yoshitsune, had been victors, but were most tired with pursuit of Taira. Yoshitsune called to him faithful soldier priest, Benkei. "What is to do? Taira have magnitude men, most strong fortification; we have less number Samurai and are tired." Benkei tell to Yoshitsune the following strategic.

"Send all army to the attack except smallest number men. When battle rage most ferocious, then we attack with smallest number men from hills behind Taira and fall upon their rear." "Goodish plan," reply Yoshitsune, and order the attack. Minamoto army make battle with Taira, and national hero Yoshitsune, with few men, ride away up to hills to watch the battle. Most terrible fight take place. First one side has highest hand, then the other. For two days battle goes on. Thousands are dead, but nobody is victor. Night of second day is to arrive. High upon mountain top are Yoshitsune and his men, below them battle is still in rage. Mountain path to battle below is most steep and dangerous, so Yoshitsune take a horse, and, hitting it with sword scabbard, sends it to go down mountain side. "If horse reach bottom with safety," he say to retainers, "we will follow him." Anxiously and his men light the torch and charge sides by sides down the mountain. When Taira see torchlights and horses to charge down mountain side they become panic. They turn to make flight, but Inland Sea prevent them. Most appalling slaughters take place in Taira rank. Fukuwara is burned, and Taira driven to the sea. That is how Yoshitsune won famous battle of Toba-no-tani with strategic. Taira clan were brave men. So are German soldier, but when big surprise take place and fear feed upon German liver, then Allies will win great battle, and German armies fade away like Taira.

## CHINESE AND AMERICAN FLOUR AT HONGKONG.

Reporting under date of August 8th last, the American Consul-General, at Hongkong, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, says:—

The flour market of Hongkong for the current half of 1916 has many uncertain elements, and at present it is somewhat doubtful as to exactly what American flour manufacturers and exporters may expect. The unfavourable turn of the trade with respect to American flour noted in the opening months of the year as a result of high prices in the United States and exceedingly high trans-Pacific freight rates as well as a large crop of wheat in North China has been greatly modified, although as a matter of fact there is more promise than realization in the situation up to the present time. The probabilities are, however, that American flour will again come into the market in considerable quantities.

It is doubtful if Chinese flour will cut as much figure in the immediate future as it did during the winter season of 1915-16. The great influx of Chinese flour not only into the Chinese ports usually tributary to Hongkong's flour market, but into the flour markets of the Malay States and East India generally where Hongkong dealers customarily operate, was made possible by an unusually large crop of wheat in North China. About 200,000 bags of Shanghai flour came into this market, and of this stock some 110,000 bags remain. The flour is not of good quality, and as it is now getting old much of it must be disposed of at a loss.

It is understood by Hongkong flour men that the Government at Peking has issued a permit for the exportation of 100,000 bags of flour during the current season, but because of the large stock of native flour now in Hongkong and because of the higher price of the native product little or none of it is moving, nor is any of it likely to move during the several months required to dispose of the old stock on hand. Some of the Shanghai flour is reported by dealers here as moving direct to Singapore, Java, and other markets usually served by Hongkong, but, in a general way, it appears that the chief effect of Chinese flour in this and subsidiary markets has been to keep down the price of Canadian and American flours.

## FACTORS FAVOURING CHINESE FLOUR.

The hold of the Chinese flour on the market under normal conditions represents a considerable margin of cost in favour of the native product. While the Government imposes an export tax upon it of about 0.40 Mexican a bag, the *lekin* charge is 0.2 Mexican a bag less than on the foreign flour. Also, the Chinese flour is packed 50 lb. to the bag instead of 49 lb. of American and Canadian flour—which weight, in the case of American flour and under the terms of the pure-food law in the United States, must be stamped on the bag itself. For these reasons Chinese flour in the same market is valued at 0.7 Mexican per bag more than the lower grades of American flours, although the quality is inferior.

Incidentally it may be added that some of the Shanghai mills are mixing hard Manchurian wheat with wheat from the Yangtze Valley and are thus improving the quality of their product. This is important in their efforts to get into the Java market, since that market demands a better grade of flour than the usual Chinese product. The Shanghai flours are better milled and are superior in colour and well dressed in comparison with the Manchurian products, the export grades of which come only from Harbin and its immediate vicinity.

## FIELD GLASSES FOR THE FRONT.

The following letter has been received by Mr. W. Sorby from the Front, and will, no doubt, be of interest to those who have subscribed glasses to the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund, to which the writer refers when speaking of the National Service League:—

Belgium, October 28th, 1916.  
DEAR SIR,—I have just received a pair of Field Glasses from the "National Service League," Victoria St., London. Your name and address was enclosed with the glasses, so I take it you are the gentleman who sent them.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks. I can assure you I will take great care of them, and trust that I shall be able, personally, to see that they are safely returned to you after the war. I lost my own glasses, together with all my kit, in the recent push at the Somme. Field glasses are very hard to obtain nowadays, and I was in rather a hole until I thought of the N.S.L., who, with your assistance pulled me out of it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. A. SMITH, 2nd-Lieut.  
B Battery, 180 Bde., R.F.A., B.E.F.

## GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

The Union Church Ladies' Working party have this week dispatched a case containing 95 shirts and 95 pairs of socks to men of the R.G.A. who recently left Hongkong.

The following letter has been received:—British Prisoners of War Food-Packets and Clothing Fund.  
22, Trevor Square, Brompton Road, S.W. 19th November, 1916.

DEAR MADAM,—Please convey our warmest thanks to the Union Church Ladies' Working Party for their gift of 200 pairs of socks and 60 shirts. They will be most useful. We shall be most grateful for further help.—Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) C. LE GROS, Hon. Sec.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## JUST ARRIVED

## A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

## EIDER DOWN QUILTS.

## THIS DESIGN IS ONE OF MANY

SIZE 6'0" x 5'0"

HIGH CLASS WORK PRICE		FRILLED ROSE SATIN PRICE
\$75.00		\$75.00
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS.		TAPESTRY PANELS. GOFFERED BORDER.

WE HAVE OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM

PRICES \$17.50 TO \$75.00

ALSO A NICE RANGE OF COT QUILTS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

## V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## A. &amp; B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

## THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## INEXPENSIVE

## SEAMLESS ART CARPET

## SQUARES.

## BLANKETS.

## DOWN QUILTS.

## WINTER CURTAINS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**EUROPEAN ASSISTANT** for Local Shipping Office, previous experience essential.  
Apply—  
"Box No. 1."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1426]

## WANTED.

**TWO MARINE ENGINEERS** with Shop experience to Act as Workshop Foremen, also a **FOREMAN MARINE BOILER-MAKER** and a **FOREMAN SHEET PLATER** to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to—  
"Z. Y. K."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1427]

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 11th day of December, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Wanchai Gap Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **CROWN RENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Value
1428	On the West side of the road adjoining Lot 1427.	As per plan.	15,024 (about)	108,500	1428

G. R.  
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.

## TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

**TAKE NOTICE** that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building (or part of such Building) within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon south of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be **CLEANED**, **SCARDED** and **LIMEWASHED** THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1916.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yuenai Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1916.  
W. JOWEN-ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.  
[1429]

## NOTICE.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE CERTIFICATE** for Four Shares, Nos. 329/330/2 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of **NIKOLAI ALEXANDER** (since deceased), of Hankow, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

G. R.  
NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN**, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATIONS

EXHIBITION AND SALE  
OF  
OIL PAINTINGS

Executed by E. BELSITO, Esq.,  
In Aid of  
**WAR CHARITIES.**  
Under the Distinguished Patronage of  
LADY MAY,  
AT THE  
**CITY HALL.**  
From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
[1415]

DEC. 2-10. 1916.

National

Mission

Repentance

Hope

MISSIONER: BISHOP NORRIS.  
[1388]

## "KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the  
"STAR AND GARTER FUND"  
for Soldiers and Sailors totally  
disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15th.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16th.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 18th.

M A T I N E—WED'DAY, " 20th.

## PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10

and all remaining Seats \$5.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle ... \$4.

Stalls ... 3.

Pit ... 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.  
[1334]SECOND 5½ RUSSIAN INTERNAL  
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916  
for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 26th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.  
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.  
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.  
Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.  
40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager,  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
[1392]

## WANTED.

**ENGINEER**, Br. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—  
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,  
Kowloon.  
[1348]

## FOR SALE.

**CHRISTMAS  
AND  
NEW YEAR  
CARDS.**

**GRACA & CO.**  
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.  
[1325]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

**BUNGALOW** at Taiipo. Four Rooms. Garden. Servants' Quarters, etc.  
Apply—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.  
[1178]

## TO LET.

**NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.**  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[1324]

## TO LET.

**NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.**  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
[1325]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.**  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Frisco's Buildings.  
[1318]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE**, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[1315]

## TO LET.

**From 1st November next.**  
FURNISHED in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.  
Apply, Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
[1095]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN** in Daddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
"H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1340]

## TO LET.

**From 1st day.**  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[1316]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
[1322]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
HOUSES in Clifton and York Buildings.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.  
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.  
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[132]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 35,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1371]

## FOR SALE.

**SAILING Yacht "LIZA,"** Heywood Hayes class, has won numerous races and is in perfect condition.  
For particulars, etc., apply to—  
Box No. 28,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1419]

## FOR SALE.

**ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE** complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.  
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.  
For further particulars apply to—  
Linstead & Davis,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[134]

**CLARKE'S  
B. 41.  
PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These Organic Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## INTIMATION

## SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

**GIN  
OLD TOM  
AND  
DRY**

**A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 816.

## BIRTH.

**HUMPHREYS**—At Oakland, California, on November 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED D. HUMPHREYS, a son. [1425]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND DECEMBER, 1916.

## THE CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

For the third time in less than two years and a half the First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty has been changed. When war broke out Prince Louis of Battenberg, who had served brilliantly in the Navy since 1888, held the appointment, but soon afterwards he relinquished it for reasons which did him the utmost credit. His successor was Lord FISHER, who at one time or another had held almost every important post in the Navy, afloat and ashore, and was an ardent reformer. Upon his resignation in May, 1915, owing to differences of opinion with Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, then First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir HENRY B. JACKSON, an expert on wireless telegraphy and torpedoes, was chosen for the position. He, in turn, has now given place to Sir JOHN JELlicoe, who has handed over the supreme command of the Grand Fleet, which he has held since August, 1914, to Sir DAVID BEATTY, Commander of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. According to *The Times*, the reason for this latest change is "public dissatisfaction at the lack of initiative, ignorance of enemy movements, and ill-organised construction." "The departments of strategy, intelligence and supply," adds that journal, "notoriously demand immediate attention." There is no doubt that the recent recrudescence of German submarine activities has come as a very unwelcome surprise after the success with which the Admiralty dealt with this menace a year ago, and there is a widespread feeling that we have failed to keep pace with the ingenuity of the enemy. German submarines are now larger, swifter and more powerfully armed than ever, but there has been no sign that the

methods employed for their suppression have undergone a similar progressive development. The necessity for devising new means of coping with these pests is evident from the announcement, made little more than a month ago by Mr. RUNCIMAN, that we have lost "by enemy action and marine risks no less than two million gross tons of shipping since the war began"; that is to say, more than the whole mercantile marine of France or Spain or Italy or Norway before the war. The seriousness of this loss does not need to be emphasised at a time when a large part of our available tonnage is necessarily devoted to war work and neutral shipping is being ruthlessly destroyed by Germany in furtherance of her design to dominate the carrying trade of the world with her undamaged ships as soon as hostilities cease. The feeling of dissatisfaction engendered by the recent revival of the German submarine campaign has been increased by the raid made by German destroyers in the English Channel, and by the official communications on the subject. The fact that a large flotilla of enemy ships could carry out such a daring exploit in this vital artery of traffic came as a shock after the immunity from attack which our shipping in these waters had enjoyed since the outbreak of the war. It was only last July that Admiral BACON made the gratifying report that the transport operations under his control had not cost a single life. Mr. BALFOUR's defence in the House of Commons failed to throw any better light upon the incident or to carry conviction. He pointed out that the German raiders had the advantage of choosing the moment of their attack, its objective, and the course to be steered in order to attain it. If, as he presumed, the intention was to interfere with our cross-Channel service, it certainly failed. The Queen could actually have been saved had her captain realized that after the attack his ship would remain afloat six hours. The explanation of the sinking of the *Flirt* seemed to have been that she was surprised in the darkness by the German destroyers, who fired on her at close range. The *Nubian* was torpedoed while attacking the German flotilla, and it was believed that she would be saved. He added the new information that six drift-net boats were lost. Sir HENRY DALZIEL promptly asked whether the German claim was correct that there were no German losses. Mr. BALFOUR replied that the Admiralty had no ground for thinking that any German destroyer was sunk by the fire of the British ships. There was ground for thinking, however, that two of the German destroyers struck mines and probably sank. This contrasts unpleasantly with the earlier official announcement that two enemy destroyers had been lost. No wonder Admiral HENDERSON complains that for some time past Admiralty communications "have seemed to be lacking in candour." Public confidence, however, will be restored by the new appointments at the Admiralty. Admiral JELlicoe returns to a sphere in which he has had previous experience, bringing with him a fresh and intimate knowledge of the actual conditions with which our Navy has to contend. The regret felt that he is leaving the Fleet, which he has commanded with such ability, will be tempered by the knowledge that his services have been transferred to work of equal importance. In selecting Vice-Admiral Sir DAVID BEATTY to assume Admiral JELlicoe's former heavy responsibilities, the Government have taken a notable step. The new Commander-in-Chief is only forty-five years of age and was one of the youngest men to become an Admiral. His brilliant performances first in the Battle off Heligoland and later in the Battle off Jutland stamp him as a skilful and intrepid commander who may be safely trusted to make the enemy respect him.

The P. and O. Homeward Mail Steamer *Mores* with the Hongkong Mail of the 29th October, arrived in London on the 29th ultimo.

Upon the retirement of Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. J. R. Wood becomes First Magistrate, and Mr. R. Melbourne is acting Second Magistrate.

On Sundays, December 3rd and 10th, seatholders of St. John's Cathedral are requested to be in their seats ten minutes before the services. After that time any seats not occupied will be filled as required.

The usual fortnightly service, arranged for the benefit of golfers going to Faaling and others who are unable to attend the ordinary services, will be held at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.30 a.m. The service lasts half an hour.

The street sale of heather in Hongkong and Kowloon on "Heather Day" resulted in the collection of about \$12,700, and the proceeds from the concert to \$3,700. These amounts are to be devoted to Scottish war funds. In view of the fact that "Heather Day" so closely followed "Our Day," the financial result must be regarded as most gratifying.

MR. HAZELAND'S DEPARTURE  
ADDRESS FROM THE SOLICITORS  
OF HONGKONG.

Prior to the departure from the Colony, yesterday, of Mr. F. A. Hazeland an address, signed by all the solicitors at present in Hongkong who have practised in his Courts, was presented to him. This address reads as follows:—

"TO FRANCIS ARTHUR HAZELAND, Esq.  
"We the undersigned Solicitors practising in the Colony of Hongkong desire to express our most earnest wish that you will live for many years to enjoy the rest you so thoroughly deserve after your prolonged and valuable services to the Colony.

"Those of us who have known you so well for many years have looked upon you as a valued friend. All of us hold you in the greatest respect and esteem, not only as a Magistrate but as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

"While asking you to accept our best wishes for your future, we, at the same time, desire to express our personal regret that you are leaving us, and our hope that under your successor we shall meet with the judicial qualities, courtesy, and consideration invariably experienced by all who have practised in your Courts."

CORRESPONDENCE.  
HONGKONG WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leading article of the 15th inst. you advocated the formation of a War Savings Association in Hongkong, and I was glad to see "Would-be Investor's" letter in your issue of the following day warmly supporting the proposal. That your columns have since contained no further reference to the project does not, I hope, mean that Hongkong is not going to move further in the matter.

Surely a patriotic British Colony does not intend to miss the chance of attracting a regular flow of money for the need of the British Government such as a War Savings Association would provide? If it is urged that the War Savings Certificates already fulfil the purpose I would reply:—

- (1)—That many a small investor fails to come forward with his money for want of an organization to keep him up to the mark.
- (2)—That much clerical work would be taken off the shoulders of the Home Government if, in place of numerous War Certificates each month to individual contributors, it need only issue one Exchequer Bond in favour of an Association.

I feel confident that a War Savings Association in Hongkong would fill a distinct want, as it would tap a field which would not be entirely reached by the northern Association in Shanghai or the southern organization in Malaya. The measure of success that has already attended the venture in Shanghai should dispel any doubts that might exist as to the desirability of starting a similar organization in Hongkong.

Enclosing my card.—Yours truly,  
"SILVER BULLET."  
Amoy, 25th November, 1916.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4.30 p.m. December 1st.  
Cyclone or Typhoon East of the Visayas Islands, moving W.N.W.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANY'S MASS LEVY.

### ADMISSIONS OF ALLIED SUPERIORITY.

### BOMBARDMENTS IN THE WEST.

### ACUTE POSITION IN GREECE.

### FATE OF BUKHAREST.

#### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ACUTE POSITION IN GREECE.

#### ALLIES TO LAND FORCES.

ATHENS, December 1st.

In reply to Admiral Fournet's threat to land troops failing compliance with his demands, the Government to-night definitely refused to surrender arms and guns.

LONDON, December 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the situation is unchanged. Admiral Fournet will land forces to-morrow, unless the Government abandons its stubbornness in the meanwhile.

#### OFFICIAL EXODUS FROM BUKHAREST.

PREPARING FOR FALL.

LONDON, November 30th.

The exodus of the Roumanian Government and the Legations from Bukharest is confirmed.

#### MASSES OF RUSSIANS.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, December 1st.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* claims the defeat of the Roumanians in bayonet fighting between Giurgovo and Bukharest.

An Austrian *communiqué* speaks of great masses of Russians constantly attacking between the Uz Valley and Tartar Pass "for the relief of the harassed Roumanians." The *communiqué* also admits "slight Russian successes."

EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN ATTACKS.

IN WOODED CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, November 30th.

A German official report says:—In the wooded Carpathians, on the Moldavian frontier, the Russians continued to attack and gained some advantages.

The report claims that the fall of Kimpolung opens the way across the Toerzburger Pass, and that the Germans captured 1,217 prisoners and seven guns at Kimpolung.

#### RUSSIAN HAUL OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 30th.

A Russian official message states:—In the wooded Carpathians we took possession of Rukada heights and captured a hundred prisoners. A battle is proceeding on the heights to the east of Kirilbati.

We have taken nine hundred prisoners in the last two days.

The enemy has occupied Koman, which is seventeen miles south-south-east of Bukharest.

#### ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

VIOLENT ACTIONS ON TWO FRONTS.

LONDON, November 30th.

A Roumanian official announcement states:—There have been violent actions on the whole north and north-west front. We progressed in the Buzen and Prahova valleys.

Violent actions are proceeding at Glazacire.

The situation on the southern front is unchanged.

#### GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, November 30th.

A German official announcement claims the capture of Kimpolung.

#### CALM IN MACEDONIA.

BOMBS DROPPED ON PRILEP.

PARIS, November 30th.

A *communiqué* says there is nothing important transpiring in Macedonia, where rain and fog interfered with operations.

Our aircraft dropped many bombs on Prilep.

#### BULGARIAN OFFER TO ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th.

At a sitting of the Bulgarian Parliament, the Premier stated that prior to Roumania's entry into the war Bulgaria offered not to attack Roumania if the latter gave the Dobrudja to Bulgaria. Roumania did not reply.

#### GREEK CRISIS.

ATHENS, November 30th.

The War Minister has resigned on account of ill-health. The aged General Hatzopoulos will take his place.

ALLEGED NON-FULFILMENT OF A PROMISE.

ATHENS, November 29th.

The Allied Ministers visited the Foreign Minister in connection with Epirus, where Graeco-Albanian guerrillas are organised to fight the Italian troops. It is stated that the Ministers pointed out that Greece's promise to punish officers who organised bands had not been fulfilled, and that Italy has demanded the recall and severe punishment of the officers concerned.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### HEAVY ENEMY ARTILLERY.

LONDON, December 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been reciprocal artillery work. The enemy's artillery was particularly heavy between the Somme and the Ancre.

#### VIGOROUS BOMBARDMENTS.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S EIGHTEENTH PLANE.

PARIS, December 1st.

An official message states:—South of the Somme there has been a vigorous reciprocal bombardment between Chaules Wood and Berny, near Massige. In Champagne, trench-guns blew up an enemy ammunition depot north of Four de Paris. In Argonne we exploded three *cannouflets* which wrecked enemy mining works.

Sub-Lieutenant Ungesser has brought down his eighteenth aeroplane.

#### BRITISH ENTER GERMAN LINES.

LONDON, December 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an attempted raid north-east of Neuve Chapelle, and entered the German lines at several places southwards of Armentieres.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, November 30th.

A *communiqué* says:—There was nothing important on the Western front, where rain and fog interfered with operations.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

ACTIVE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE.

LONDON, November 30th.

General Sir Douglas Haig says:—Machine-gun and rifle fire were active at Guedecourt.

#### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### SINKING OF A DUTCH VESSEL.

GERMANY TO PAY COMPENSATION.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.

In reply to Dutch representations regarding the sinking of the *Bloomersdyk* off the American coast, Germany has agreed to pay compensation for the ship, and that portion of the cargo consigned to the Dutch Government, and refers to a Prize Court decision the remainder of the cargo. The reply also says that the *U 53* sank the *Bloomersdyk* because it would have to touch Kirkwall, and the bulk of the cargo was conditional contraband, but admits that the subsequent declaration by the Dutch Government that the *Bloomersdyk's* grain was consigned to it shows that the ship should not have been destroyed.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRIXHAM FISHING FLEET

ATTACKED.

LONDON, November 30th.

A large enemy submarine attacked the Brixham fishing fleet without warning on November 28th. Two trawlers were sunk by gunfire and bombs. A third was disabled and sinking when last seen.

The submarine fired on the boats after the trawlers had been abandoned. The shells went overhead.

The crews of three sunken trawlers have been landed.

Among the latest sinkings reported is that of the steamer *Reapwell*.

#### Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ACTIVITY IN THE TRENTINO.

TWO AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

ROME, November 30th.

An official message says:—There is reciprocal artillery firing in the Trentino. Our batteries fired on billets on the Upper Avisio and the Middle Isone, and caught the escaping troops.

There have been numerous air fights. We shot down two aeroplanes in the Agno Valley and Sugana Valley.

#### Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### DAILY AIR RAIDS.

GOOD WORK BY NAVAL AIR SQUADRONS.

LONDON, November 30th.

An Admiralty announcement says that naval air squadrons made daily raids on the Bulgarian coast between the 23rd and 25th, and have bombed Karjani. They secured a direct hit on Angista railway station, and the camp at Rajolivos.

They machine-gunned troops, and considerably damaged the aerodrome at Drama. They also attacked Purna and Doksambos. Repeated attacks on Drama and Angista have borne satisfactory results.

All the machines returned safely.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

LONDON, December 1st.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Roes asked whether the business of the Calcutta firm of Ernst Hansen was being carried on by members of the family under the name of Ernest Howson.

Mr. Chamberlain said he understood that the gentlemen mentioned were natural born British subjects.

#### PENSIONS' BILL AMENDED.

LONDON, December 1st.

In the House of Commons, the Pensions' Bill was amended so as to unify its administration, and passed through committee.

#### 2,000 EXECUTIONS.

GERMAN RULE IN COURLAND.

PETROGRAD, December 1st.

Refugees state that during the past nine months the Germans have court-martialled and executed 2,000 of the inhabitants of Courland for alleged treason and espionage.

#### SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

INTENSE RELIEF.

MELBOURNE, December 1st.

The miners have secured an eight hours, bank to bank, day, and the abolition of the double shift system. The owners will be compensated for their loss by an increase in the selling price of coal.

The Commonwealth still controls the distribution, until the output is normal. The announcement of the settlement caused intense relief, and was loudly cheered in the Federal Parliaments.

#### A GERMAN MISSION.

PRAISE FOR AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, December 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain related the history of the German mission in Afghanistan, which the Amir dismissed in May last. He said he would not, in the public interest, state what had become of the missionaries, but some were captured by the Russians and British after leaving Afghanistan. He paid a high tribute to the behaviour of the Amir in the exceedingly difficult position in which the intervention of Turkey placed him, and acknowledged, with great satisfaction on behalf of the Government, the Amir's loyalty to his pledge of neutrality, and his firmness in refusing the seductive but unreliable inducements to forsake his Ally; and in using his influence to prevent disturbance on the frontier.

#### AUSTRALIA AND COMPULSION.

LONDON, December 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that a vote of no-confidence in the Hughes Government, arising out of the conscription controversy, was defeated by forty-six votes to twenty-one.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN AND BRITISH CONFIDENCE.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.

November 30th.

It is officially announced that M. Treppoff has telegraphed to Mr. Asquith an expression of Russia's confidence, with God's help and the co-operation of the Allies, in the final triumph over a common enemy, and also trusting in the indissoluble friendship of the two countries.

Mr. Asquith, warmly reciprocating, expressed Britain's assurance that the continued close co-operation of the two Governments would greatly contribute to the certain success of the Allied cause. The Government and the people were unitedly convinced that the friendship of Britain and Russia, already confirmed by their common efforts and sacrifices, would remain unshaken throughout the future, tending towards the maintenance of peace and civilisation.

#### BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

PARIS, November 30th.

The newspapers here pay a tribute to Admiral Jellicoe's unequalled experience, and the masterly manner in which he has blockaded Germany.

They say that Admiral Beatty is a most popular British sailor of proved capability. They hope that his energy, tempered by experience, will be manifested in a successful initiative.

#### AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

MELBOURNE, November 30th.

The coal strike has been settled. The men will resume work on December 4th.

#### GERMANY'S MASS LEVY.

SOCIALISTS' STRONG PROTESTS.

November 30th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in introducing the Mass Levy Bill in the Reichstag, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said that their enemies did not yet desire peace. They were much superior numerically, and the reasons for the Bill were forged under the incessant fire at the front. He claimed that the German lines were still unbroken, but admitted that the result of the Allies' vast supplies of shells could be seen on the Somme. He indicated that voluntary means for carrying out the Mass Levy would be utilised before compulsion was applied.

Other speakers generally approved of the Bill, but a representative Socialist minority declared that the party rejected the measure because it deprived workmen of the right to choose a place of abode. Even if the enemy were in Germany he could not treat the population worse than the Bill proposed to do.

#### ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

M. TREPOFF AND MR. ASQUITH.

PETROGRAD, November 30th.

M. Treppoff has sent a message to Mr. Asquith saying that the indissoluble Anglo-Russian friendship has been strengthened for ever by the blood shed in the same cause.

#### BUSINESS CABINET FOR RUSSIA.

FIRST STEP IN FORMATION.

LONDON, November 30th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the appointment of Count Rittich as Minister of Agriculture is regarded as the first step towards a business Cabinet composed of competent specialists, able to work in agreement with the Duma.

#### BLEEDING BELGIUM.

HAVRE, November 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that Germany is imposing a new tax of 2400,000 monthly on Belgium.

#### U.S. BANKS AND FOREIGN LOANS.

FEDERAL BOARD CAUTION.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a statement cautioning the Federal Reserve Banks against locking up funds in foreign loans and treasury bills. Nevertheless it is announced that Anglo-French Treasury notes, ranging from one to six months, will be issued in limited amounts in response to a widespread demand from Banks and investors, but they must be non-renewable.

#### REUTER'S.

TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL.

LONDON, November 30th.

A meeting of shareholders of Reuter's Telegram Company has unanimously ratified the agreement whereby the Honourable Mark Napier, Lord Glenconner, Lord Peel and Sir Starr Jameson have purchased the property and assets of the Company for 2530,000.

Mr. Williams, one of the directors, presiding, emphasised that the names of the purchasers stood for all that was honourable and straightforward in British traditions. Their chief object was to assure that Reuter would remain Imperial, independent and impartial, and not be connected with any financial undertaking.

#### BENGAL JUTE TRADE.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Board of Referees has increased the Statutory percentage for the Excess Profits Duty in the Bengal jute trade from six to seven per cent. in the case of companies and from seven to eight per cent. in the case of private firms.

#### COTTON WORKERS' WAGES.

MASTER SPINNERS' CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Manchester operative cotton spinners have assured the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners that they will not participate in the cardroomers' agitation for an immediate advance in wages.

Twenty thousand weavers employed in the district controlled by the Federation have been officially informed that the five per cent. war bonus granted them in January will be transformed into a permanent advance, and a further five per cent. advance will be granted them from January next.

#### DEPARTING AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

REQUEST BY AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The Government has requested Britain and France to reconsider their refusal of safe conducts to the Austrian Ambassador, Herr Tarnowski.

#### FROZEN MEAT TRADE AT TSINGTAU.

U.S. Consul at Tsingtao, Mr. Willys R. Peck, notes that when the United States Army transport *Warren* sailed from Tsingtao on August 7th she had 2,436 quarters of beef for the use of the American Army in the Philippine Islands. This was the first shipment under a contract for 6,000,000 lb. of fresh frozen beef and 180,000 lb. of fresh mutton made with Mr. William Katz, an American residing in China. The price was 3.91 U.S. gold per lb., and the contract, signed April 4th, 1916, marks an innovation, as hitherto meat for the army in the Philippines has been purchased principally from Australia.

The erection of the refrigerating plant necessary for the freezing of the meat was an achievement. The Japanese administration approved the lease of the site on April 15th, 1916. Work was started May 3rd, 1916, and the plant completed in 63 days. It has a capacity of 750 tons of frozen meat monthly. The refrigerating machinery was purchased in Manila, and is of the ammonia system. Tsingtao is considered the foremost port in China for the exportation of beef, and is the site of a model abattoir erected and conducted before the war by the German administration. The Russian Army authorities at Vladivostok, Siberia, have for many years secured large quantities of beef at Tsingtao.—*London & China Express*.

#### GERMAN MUNITIONS.

CREATION OF A NEW DEPARTMENT.

German anxiety concerning ammunition, of which a shortage has frequently been apparent during the Somme fighting, and noticed in the Allies' reports, is evidently responsible for the creation of a new department of the War Office.

General Ludendorff, in the interview published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, insisted that an imperative necessity for the efficient conduct of the war is the highest possible output of ammunition. From the comments in the German Press it is clear that insufficient production, due to defective organization, has been recognized and that strenuous attempts are about to be made to improve the German ammunition output.

Major-General Groener, who has been appointed head of the new department, is a forceful personality. He is described as having the insight of genius, an iron constitution, and enormous power of work. Hitherto he has been head of the Field Railway Department, in which capacity he has been responsible for moving gigantic masses of troops by rail. For his services in this capacity he was awarded the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. When national feeling became a critical problem he was transferred to the new State Provisioning Department on account of his experience and organizing power.

It is now intended to obtain unity in providing and proportioning the food for workers, raw materials, arms, and munitions. Apparently Germany's entire productive capacity, and particularly her manufacturing plant will be subjected to the administration of the new department, with a view to intensified effort, coupled with co-ordination of means. The new office, although this is not openly admitted, is, on the principle that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, the highest possible tribute to the superiority of the Entente Powers' organizing talent in this field over that of the Germans.—*Times*.

#### "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

That very amusing comedy, "What the Butler Saw," attracted a large audience to the Victoria Theatre last evening, and the Howitt-Phillips Company scored a decided success, all the subtle humour with which the piece abounds being brought into full play. As on previous occasions, Mr. Wheeler Dryden proved an inimitable *Pink* (the Butler), his acting at the crucial moment when he is supposed to see "certain things" attaining a high standard of skill. As the *Butler* Irishman, who becomes entangled in flirtations, Mr. Howitt was also exceedingly clever, and his wife, Miss Godart, was quite delightful. Everyone had a good laugh, and that is the height of enjoyment.



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Cured by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

That torturing and disfiguring disease has its cause in an impure condition of the blood. The impure condition of the blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When digestion is imperfect the nutrition of the body is inadequate to its needs. The blood becomes thin, poisons accumulate in it, and these poisons often manifest themselves in some eruptive disease. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure diseases of the stomach, and other organs of digestion and nutrition. They eliminate poisonous substances from the blood, purifying it, and increasing its quality and richness. They get at the cause and cure perfectly diseases of the blood, and other complaints which originate in a disordered stomach.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Head-aches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. B. CONSTANCE CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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"White" Label,  
Over 6 years old,  
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## ROUMANIAN PICTURES.

THE PEASANTRY OF A LITTLE KNOWN LAND.

[BY THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.]

Queen Marie of Roumania has been indefatigable in her care for wounded soldiers, visiting daily several hospitals, and works at the Palace Hospital in Bucharest, where the ground-floor, containing the State rooms, has been turned into wards, operating rooms, bandaging rooms, and bath rooms.

The Queen is anxious that there should be no deficiency in the medical service in the future. In a recent statement Her Majesty said, "We want surgeons, trained nurses, and all kinds of stores. The British Red Cross and Order of St. John have sent supplies and will receive funds."

Roumania is fruitful, of vast plains, waving corn, deep forests, rocky mountains, and rivers turbulent in spring but sluggish in summer, of scorching suns, icy winters, and burning summers. It is a link between East and West.

Twenty-three years I have now spent in this country. I have moved among the most humble, I have entered their cottages, asked them questions, taken their new-born in my arms. They are poor, they are ignorant, these peasants, neglected and superstitious, but there is a grand nobility in their race. They are frugal and sober; the one great dream each man cherishes is to possess the ground that he tills and to call it his own. The small houses have a door in the middle, a tiny window on each side, and smoke curls out of the heavily thatched roof. In the evening the women sit with their distaffs spinning on the door-steps, whilst the men tramp home through the dust and the dogs bark furiously.

The Roumanian peasant is never in a hurry. In summer the carts, in winter the sledges, move along the endless roads, slowly and resignedly. Drawn by lean horses, the wooden sledges bump over the uneven snow; the peasant sits half-hidden amongst his stacks of wood, hay, or maize-stalks. He is as picturesque in his rough sheep-skin coat as he is in summer in his white shirt and broad felt hat. The Roumanian road is wide, dusty, and straight, and the peasants' carts crawl along it one after another in an endless file. If night overtakes them on the way the oxen are unyoked and the carts are drawn up beside the ditch until the dawn. Roumania is not a country of violent colours. It is only the sunsets that turn all its shadowy tints into a sudden marvel of colour.

### AMONG THE HILLS.

Very different are the mountain villages from those of the plain. The cottages are less miserable, less small, the roofs are of shingle and shine like silver. Richer and more varied are the peasants' costumes, the colours are brighter and often a flower-filled garden surrounds the house. Autumn is the season in which to visit the villages amongst the hills, when the trees are a flaming glory. Many a hearty welcome has been given me in them, the peasants receiving me with flower-filled hands. Rustic riders gallop out to meet me, scampering helter-skelter on their shaggy little horses, bearing banners of flowering branches, shouting with delight. The bells ring, and gaily clad women and children flock out of the houses to strew flowers before their Queen. The church, generally stands in the middle of the village; here the Sovereign must leave her carriage and is led to the sanctuary, where the priest receives her at the door, crosses in hand. There is no awkwardness, no shyness, neither is there any pushing or crushing; the Roumanian peasant remains dignified, he is seldom rowdy in his joy. Mostly their expression remains serious, and their children stare at one with grave faces and huge impressive eyes. There are some strange customs amongst the peasants, curious superstitions. Roumania, being a dry country, it is lucky to arrive with rain; it means abundance, fertility, the hope of a fine harvest. Sometimes the peasant women put large wooden buckets full of water before their threshold; a full vessel is a sign of good luck. They will even sprinkle water before one's feet, because water is abundance. I have seen tall, handsome girls stop out to meet me with overflowing water-jars on their heads; on my approach they stood quite still, the drops splashing over their faces so as to prove that their pitchers were full. It is lucky to meet a cart full of corn or straw coming towards one, but an empty cart is a sure sign of ill-luck.

Many a time the inhabitants have crowded around me, kissing my hands, the hem of my dress, falling down to kiss my feet, and more than once have they brought me their children, who made the sign of the Cross before me.

### THE TURKISH ELEMENT.

It is impossible to describe all I have seen, heard, and felt. On former sea-shores I have discovered humble hamlets where Turks dwell in solitary aloofness; near the coast of Danube I have stayed amongst tiny boroughs inhabited by Russian fisher-folk, whose type is so different from that of the Roumanian peasant. At first sight one recognizes their nationality—tall, fair-bearded giants, with blue eyes, their red shirts visible from a great way off. It is especially in the Dobruja that these different nationalities jostle together. Besides Roumanians, Bulgarians, Turks, Tartars, Russians, in places even Germans, live peacefully side by side. I have been to a village in the Dobruja which was part Roumanian, part Russian, part German, part Turkish. I went from one side to another, visiting many a cottage, entering each church, ending my round in the tiny rustic mosque hung with faded carpets, and there amongst a crowd of lowly Turks I listened to their curious service of which I understood naught.

On a burning summer's day I came once to a tiny town almost entirely inhabited by Turks. I distributed money amongst the poor and forsaken. Excited women in strange attire called me Sultana, and wanted to touch me; they fingered my clothes, patted me on the back, one old hag even chuckled me under the chin. They drew me with them from hut to hut, from court to court. Like a swarm of crows they jabbered and fought over me, overwhelming me with kind wishes. The (Continued at foot of next column.)

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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Three Castles  
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THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

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Arms and Legs. Irritation Dreadful. Restless at Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

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"I only used one-half a box of Cuticura Ointment and one pat of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Brown, The Chestnut, Eye, St. Peterboro', Northamptonshire, Eng., July 29, '15.

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## MR. ROOSEVELT TO FOUR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Four French infantrymen, says the *Matin*, recently sent Mr. Roosevelt a letter expressing their gratitude for his feelings towards France. Mr. Roosevelt replied as follows:—

I am delighted to receive your letter. I pay homage to the sons and daughters of France, in this hour of trial, suffering, and splendour. France is more glorious than ever before, and her Army, by its valour, its military skill, its heroic devotion, and its unshakable tenacity, has aroused the admiration and wonder of the whole world.

Mr. Roosevelt sent with the letter four copies of a photograph of himself and his four sons taken at the military school camp at Plattsburg.

poorer Muslim women wear wide cotton trousers, and over these a sort of mantle which they hold together under the nose. The shape of these mantles gives them that indescribable line, so agreeable to the eyes, which alone belongs to the East. The songs of the Roumanians are sad, their dances slow; their amusements are seldom boisterous; their voices rarely loud. On festive days they don their gayest apparel, and crowded together in the dust of the road they will dance in groups or in wide circles, tirelessly, for many an hour; but even then they are not often joyful or loud, they are solemn and dignified, seeming to take their amusement demurely, without passion, without haste. Their love songs are long complaints; the tunes they play on their flutes wail out endlessly their longing and desire that appear to remain eternally unsatisfied. Few very old houses exist; there is hardly a castle or a great monument remaining from out the past. One or two strange old constructions have been preserved from those times of invasion; square, high buildings with an open gallery round the top formed by stout, short columns, and here and there in the immense thickness of the walls tiny windows as look-outs. Primitive strong-holds, half-tower, half-peasant house, they generally stand isolated. —Times.

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well. If you are afflicted by indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

### IS EXCELLENT FOR

Mrs. L. Milford, Hanover Street, Mayfair, Johannesburg, Transvaal, wrote on March 7th, 1914:—"Mother Seigel's Syrup proved so efficacious in restoring me to health that, after the repeated failures I had with many other preparations, it came as a pleasant surprise. My troubles started with irregularity of the bowels; later developing into stomach troubles of a more serious nature. Through inability to digest my food, I became so weak that the least exertion brought about a collapse, and I was entirely unfitted to perform my household duties. Mother Seigel's Syrup, however, banished all the pains and weakness, rebuilt my system, and endowed me with robust health."

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**20,000 DOCTORS**

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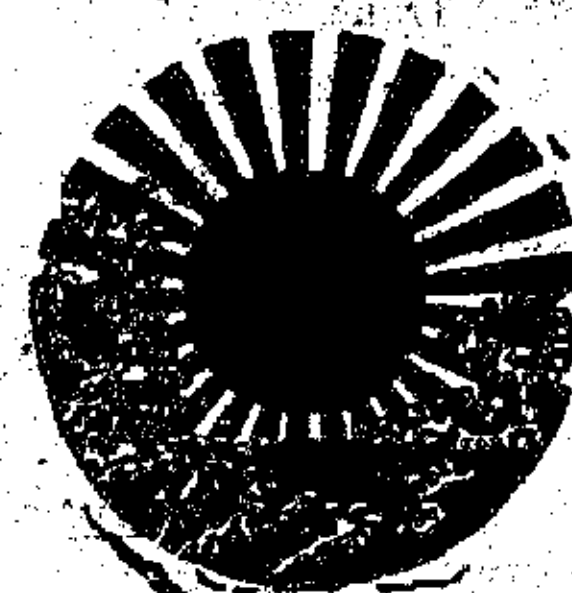
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It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all." —Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
SUBMARINE.WARTIME CHANGES.  
RANGE AND SPEED.

[By "THE TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The return of *U 53* to Germany, and the reported arrival in America of the *Deutschland* on her second trip across the Atlantic, are events of great interest, but of no new significance. In the enemy's submarine operations, both were rather overdue, and both were rather overdue.

It will be noticed that Commander Rose took nearly a week longer to come home than to make the outward passage, which suggests a cautious voyage, and possibly a deliberate delay in order to gain the benefit of the dark nights which prevailed towards the end of last week. He will certainly be credited by his compatriots with the accomplishment of a delicate and difficult piece of work in bringing the *U 53* through the Allied cordon of cruisers and patrol boats, for a submarine is not so hard as it might seem. Anyway, one swallow does not make a summer. The late captain of the *Albatross* had a double success at the beginning of this year in running the blockade both out and home, but he has had no imitators, although, as the destruction of the *Greif* showed, there have been attempts in this direction.

The new feature about *U 53*'s cruise is that we have the dates of its beginning and end, and the exploit of sinking the six steamers off the Nantucket Lightship on October 8th appears in a somewhat different light when it is seen that the submarine had to make a six-weeks' voyage to do it. Add other two or three weeks in which the boat must remain at her base for refit and repair and to rest her crew, and it will be realized how impossible is the hope of sustaining a submarine blockade of the American coast, especially when it is remembered that no other boats will have the benefit of the element of surprise with which *U 53* was favoured.

The problems presented by a submarine campaign on the other side of the Atlantic, seem rather to be political and legal than naval. The methods of accounting for the submarines which have proved effective in home waters and in the Mediterranean may not be adapted to localities in close proximity to the coast of the United States. At the same time, it can hardly be expected that the Allied Powers will stand still looking on if merchant ships continue to be sunk in the "trade lanes" approximate to American waters.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

It is instructive to compare the particulars, said to be official, which have been telegraphed from America concerning the dimensions, etc., of the *U 53* with those of the British "E" class submarines, the latest in commission when the war broke out. The respective details are as follows:—

	"E" Boats.	<i>U 53</i> .
Torpedo tubes	4-5	4
Guns	Two 3in.	One 4in.
Periscopes	Three	Three
H.P. oil engines	1,750	2,400
Speed (surface)	15 knots	18 knots
Speed (submerged)	10 knots	14 knots
Submerged radius	5,000 yards	5,000 yards

There is shown here the progress in construction made in two years. Not that the development indicated in the German figures comes as any surprise. It was not only anticipated, but, plainly evident to our naval authorities, whose reply cannot yet be disclosed. On more than one occasion I have referred in these columns to the entry into service, actual or pending, of improved German submarines, the designs for which had been prepared some months before the war began. Boats of from 1,700 to 2,000 tons displacement, carrying four 4in. or 6in. guns, with engines of 4,000 horse-power and a speed of 18 knots, had been planned, and there was admittedly no mechanical difficulty in constructing boats of this size. Indeed, vessels of even larger types—6,000 h.p., were in sight.

FEWER GUNS AND GREATER SPEED.  
The experience of the war would seem to indicate an interesting modification of these designs. The demand for guns has been reduced, as in most, at any rate, of the boats of which we have had information not more than two weapons were carried. On the other hand, the speed has gone up. Vessels of 20 knots made their appearance at quite an early stage of the submarine blockade. The *U 53*, so far as her speed and armament are concerned, represents a compromise between the designs of 1914 and most of the German boats completed during the war. She is neither exceptionally well armed nor particularly fast, but her remarkable feature is her radius of action. Where she might have carried four guns she has only two; her torpedo tubes number only four, and her surface speed of 18 knots represents the medium between the 14-knot boats finished before the war and those of 20 knots which have been employed around these islands.

This interesting development of the range of action of submarines, which, though confidently expected, has been hastened considerably under the stress of war, is one of the features of the sea warfare, from both the naval and engineering standpoints. When hostilities were declared it was thought to be as much as the *U* boats could do to reach the shores of these islands. One recalls the sensation experienced by the public when it was found that *U 9* had been able to travel as far south as the Hook of Holland and torpedo the three "Cressys." In December, 1914, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, in the historic interview in which he foreshadowed a submarine "blockade," said:—

"The successes achieved (by the submarines) do not justify the conclusion that large ships are played out. It is still a question whether submarines could have behaved so splendidly in other waters. In this war we have learnt a great deal. We believed that they could scarcely remain longer than three days from their base, as after that time their crews would be exhausted. We soon discovered that the large types of these boats could go round England and remain out for as much as 14 days at a time."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITAIN'S 6,000,000 ARMY.  
HOW WE RAISED 30,000 VOLUNTEERS  
IN ONE DAY.1,000,000 MEN AFTER CONSCRIPTION  
BEGAN.

It is now possible to take stock of the development of our fighting forces since the war began. Britain's contribution to the Army, official figures show, has reached a total of six million men. So we are not really such a contemptible people as we hold ourselves out to be.

In August, 1914, our regular Army, on mobilisation, amounted to 450,000 men, including reserves and special reserves (the old militia), and Lord Haldane's Territorial Force, trained in a very high degree, though not so thoroughly as the regular soldier, and only liable for home defence, added 250,000 more—an Army in the aggregate of 700,000. But over 100,000 of these regulars were allocated to India and other foreign stations.

In a single day, within a month after the declaration of the war, 30,000 recruits were attested—the number provided for in a whole year of peace. The War Office machinery, at first quite inadequate, survived the avalanche, and adapted itself to the new heaven and the new earth, as everything else had to do. Members of Parliament and provincial business men were called in to help, or came in without being called; military officers who had lived in a world of their own found themselves suddenly attempting to communicate with civilians from quite another world.

What astonished the efficient civilians most in those early times was the daily snowstorm of pay sheets and forms of all kinds which descended upon them, unlike manna, from London. The 600 paid officials who were snowed under by these documents at the beginning of the war have since been increased to 7,000. In the fifth week of the war 250,000 men presented themselves for the Army or the Territorial Force, and of that number 175,000 were passed into the Regulars.

A central organisation, equipped to feed, house, clothe, arm, drill, and instruct an army, at the most, of 700,000 men, was confronted, a few weeks after the declaration of war, with an army of about a million and a half, and winter was at hand. Appalled by the apparent impossibility of getting huts and clothes and boots, to say nothing of rifles, ready in time for all who were demanding them, the War Office on September 11th, five weeks after the opening of the war, deliberately checked recruiting by raising the standards. The expedient was all too successful. It had not occurred to the War Office then to put the superfluous recruits into reserve groups, from which they might be called as they were required. Recruiting rapidly fell off, and at the same time—everybody imagining that the country had enlisted as many soldiers as it would need—the voice of the parrot was heard in the land repeating everywhere "Business as usual." This had an injurious influence, and the great slump in voluntary recruiting ensued. The standard for recruits was lowered again in the second month of the war, and the age limit was extended, but the mischief was not to be so easily undone.

Recruiting was now entrusted in a much larger degree to the civilian organisations, and the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee canvassed 5,000,000 heads of households on their duty to contribute to the military strength of the country.

Under the National Registration Act, passed in July, 1915, all the men and women in the United Kingdom between the ages of 16 and 65 were registered, with all the information concerning them necessary for recruiting and industrial purposes.

Then took place "the last great recruiting rally for the voluntary system." The new feature of this last rally was Lord Derby's group system, under which, in the space of two months, 2,350,000 men attested under the group system, and in addition it added over 275,000 men immediately to the Army. At Great Scotland Yard 2,300 recruits were dealt with in one day, and 6,200 in the last six days of the scheme.

It was found by the Government, however, that an appreciably large number of single men of military age had neither attested nor enlisted, and accordingly, in January of the present year, Mr. Asquith introduced his Military Service Bill to conscript the unmarried, and it became law. A similar measure in respect of the married followed soon after, and by May 25th all men of military age in Great Britain had been made liable to be called into the Army.

We know that before conscription was introduced over 5,000,000 men in the United Kingdom had voluntarily come forward to fight the enemy. It is not known to the public how many have been added by conscription, but the British Army is now spoken of in well-informed quarters as an Army of at least six million men. Taking everything into account, it may be claimed with confidence that no other country has ever made or is making now a greater war effort than is being put forth in these times by Great Britain.

All the above figures relate to the United Kingdom only, and take no account of the magnificent contribution in men and money of our Oversea Dominions.

Two months later the first *U* boats reached the waters of the Irish Channel, and two months later still they were busy off the south coast of Ireland. In May, 1915, helped by supplies en route, the first of them had reached the Dardanelles. The following September saw a regular campaign against merchant shipping instituted in Mediterranean waters, which became specially virulent in December, 1915, and April, 1916. Simultaneously the boats, as things became too hot for them in the Mediterranean, began to operate in the Atlantic. The extension of their depredations to the American coast could not come, therefore, as a surprise.

## MAN-POWER FROM AFRICA.

VAST FORCES AVAILABLE FOR  
WORK IN FRANCE.MANY NON-COMBATANT DUTIES  
AWAITING THEM.

Widespread interest has been created by the powerful plea for the utilisation of African labour for non-combatant service in France contained in the remarkable article published in *The Daily Chronicle* on October 27th. The author of that article is a man with extensive first-hand knowledge of Africa and is well-known as a fearless champion of the native populations. He is the last person to propound a scheme that would be detrimental to the welfare of the native races. In fact, his ardent desire is to promote their interests by opening out to them opportunities of showing their devotion to the British Empire and displaying their capacity to serve it in this world-war for the rights of humanity.

The attitude of the British Government to the natives in Africa has been for many years sympathetic and just. No other great Power with possessions in Africa has a record comparable to our own in the treatment of the natives, whether as regards protection for their personal liberties and their property rights or respect for their customs and beliefs. The Imperial Government has regarded itself as a trustee for native rights and has jealously protected these against encroachment. We have been singularly fortunate, too, in that many of our African administrators have been distinguished by their eagerness to promote the well-being of the natives and by a genuine devotion to their interests. By the native African the names of men like Sir Henry Johnston, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Sir George Denton, Lord Milner, and Lord Selborne are remembered with gratitude, affection, and respect.

It is no wonder, then, that since the outbreak of this tremendous war reputations of officers of service have been made to the Imperial Government by native Africans in every quarter of the continent. They were eager for the opportunity of fighting on our side at a time of need for the Empire of which they are proud to form part. The natives of Africa are excellent military material. They are men of fine physique, with marvellous eyesight and an extraordinary capacity for endurance. Well trained and well led they make fine soldiers.

For many reasons, however, the British Government is reluctant to use African natives as combatants. That is no justification for our not using them as non-combatants. There is abundance of work for them behind the fighting-line in France as road-makers, road-clearers, railway builders, transport-drivers, and in any other capacities.

Now, when we are seeking to tap for the Army our reserves of man-power in this country, why should we refuse to avail ourselves of the vast reservoir of manhood in Africa? The native population under British control in Africa is estimated at 45,000,000. Compulsory military service or forced labour for the adult males of this population is not to be thought of; nor is it necessary. We could raise among them half a million sturdy men in six months by voluntary enlistment.

The War Office is said to be ready to experiment on a modest scale in the raising of a non-combatant corps in Africa. This is not a time for peddling measures, which would probably be followed later by ambitious schemes that would collapse because adequate preparation had not been made beforehand. The War Office should aim at the outset at raising a native African force for non-combatant service of 100,000 men, and the preliminary measures should be taken accordingly so as to ensure that a considerable proportion of the men would be available next spring. A hundred thousand blacks on non-combatant work would free an almost equivalent number of white men for the fighting line in 1917.

To ensure success any scheme for the enlistment and training of African natives on a large scale must be worked out with thought and care from the outset. A committee ought to be formed in London of experienced African administrators. This would work in co-operation with native chiefs and leaders of native opinion in Africa. Probably an arrangement could be made with our old ally Portugal to ship the recruits to that country and give them preliminary training there. Huts and encampments would have to be erected in time to receive them. From its geographical situation Portugal is an admirable halfway house between Africa and the battle-zone.

Unlike the Indians, there is no caste system among the Africans; the problem of their supplies is therefore greatly simplified. Rice and bully beef would be the staple of their diet. No difficulty need be apprehended on the score of language. Large numbers of the natives understand English, and they would have educated men of their own race as non-commissioned officers, who would be the medium between the rank and file and the white officers.

It has been shown that there are great reserves of man-power in British Africa; that they could be drawn upon with great advantage by us in this gigantic war; and that by using them behind the lines we could release from non-combatant work thousands of white men who would be available for combatant service. It only remains for the Government to act. When it acts let it do so with boldness and judgment. Foresight and energy will be needed in the work of preliminary preparation. The scandals of the training camps in the autumn and spring of 1914-15, owing to the defective arrangements made by the War Office, must not be allowed to recur in the recruitment and training of black labour. In fact, the African recruiting scheme ought to be entrusted not to military men, but to administrators and business men, leaving to the soldiers only the work of actual training. Properly worked a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 1st Sunday in Advent, 3rd December, 1916. Holy Communion 7.50 a.m. Short Matins, 8.30 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms, Veni, Sanctus, Gloria, Hallelujah; Te Deum, Ockley in F; Jubilate, Hayes in F; Anthem, "Sleepers wake"; Mendelssohn; Hymn 47. God Save the King. V.E.—Psalms 61, verses 6, 14 and 19 in unison; Hymn 47, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison. Holy Communion, 1.20 Noon. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, 32 Psalms, 130 (Psalm); Magnificat, Goss (10th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 48, 217 and 184.

St. Patrick's Church, West Point, Sunday, 26th November—Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 3rd December. Morning Services at 11. Hymns, 267, 271, 288 and 423. Evening services at 6. Hymns 22, 261, 107 and 191. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

## NATIONAL MISSION.

The opening service of the Mission will be held this (Saturday) evening in St. John's Cathedral, commencing at 8 p.m.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
Sure Sign of  
Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCORFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reason of its remarkable Blood Purifying Properties  
15 years' experience has  
OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS  
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's  
Blood  
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THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR  
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES  
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.  
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY  
unequalled for flavour and purity.  
Guaranteed to be  
PURE POT STILL  
WHISKY  
Famous for over 100 years.  
John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub. Ill.  
Distillers to H.M. The King.

BEEHAMS  
la-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION  
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams' La-rola. It effectively removes all blemishes, Redness, Itch, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully soothing and refreshing at all times. Of all high-class Chemists and Stores.

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THERAPION No. 100

scheme on these lines will place at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal for auxiliary services in France, and vigorous men who would work with enthusiasm for the Empire of which they are proud to be citizens.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER BONDS  
AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

APPLICATIONS may be made through the undermentioned Banks, from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



## 6% EXCHEQUER BONDS

Repayable 1920

These Bonds, and the interest thereon, are free of Income Tax, if in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Bonds are issued in denominations of £100, £500, £1,000 and £5,000. The interest is payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

Bonds can be obtained to "Bearer" or they may be registered in the books of the Bank of England.

A declaration regarding exemption from Income Tax is necessary in the case of Bearer Bonds, but the interest warrants relating to registered Bonds, without any deduction of Income Tax, can be sent direct to the owner of such registered Bonds or to his banker.

## WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Value 5 years after purchase. Purchase Price.  
£500 £387 10 0  
£1 15s. 6d.

## FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all, or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full at any time, with an addition after the first year.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d. will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent. The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £15 (purchase price 23 6s.) and £25 (purchase price 21 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £15 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks. Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at a charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

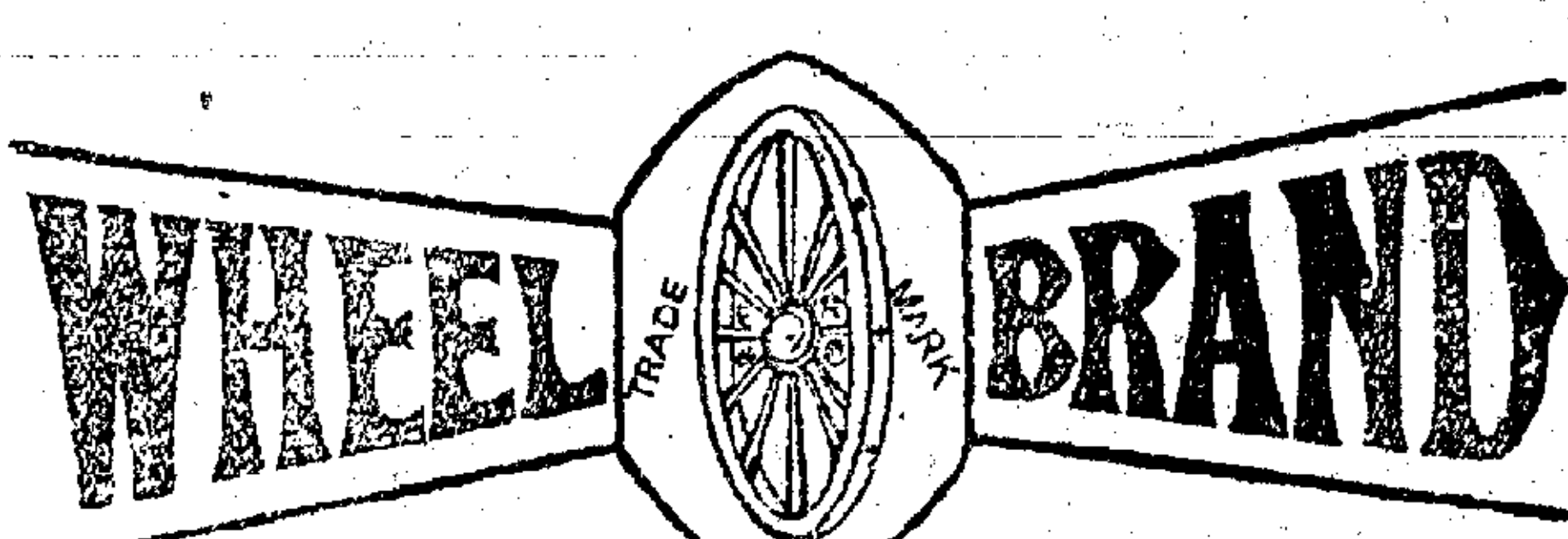
June, 1916.

## EXAMPLES OF INVESTMENT IN WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Purchase Price.	Value After.									
	1 year.		2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		5 years.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
387 10 —	398 15 —	418 15 —	443 15 —	468 15 —	493 15 —	518 15 —	543 15 —	568 15 —	593 15 —	
310 — —	315 — —	325 — —	335 — —	345 — —	355 — —	365 — —	375 — —	385 — —	395 — —	
232 10 —	236 5 —	251 5 —	266 5 —	281 5 —	296 5 —	311 5 —	326 5 —	341 5 —	356 5 —	
155 — —	157 10 —	167 10 —	177 10 —	187 10 —	197 10 —	207 10 —	217 10 —	227 10 —	237 10 —	
77 10 —	78 15 —	83 15 —	88 15 —	93 15 —	98 15 —	103 15 —	108 15 —	113 15 —	118 15 —	
38 15 —	39 7 6	41 7 6	43 7 6	45 7 6	47 7 6	49 7 6	51 7 6	53 7 6	55 7 6	
15 10 —	15 15 —	16 15 —	17 15 —	18 15 —	19 15 —	20 15 —	21 15 —	22 15 —	23 15 —	
7 15 —	7 17 6	8 17 6	9 17 6	10 17 6	11 17 6	12 17 6	13 17 6	14 17 6	15 17 6	
3 12 6	3 18 9	4 18 9	5 18 9	6 18 9	7 18 9	8 18 9	9 18 9	10 18 9	11 18 9	
3 2 —	3 3 —	3 7 —	4 11 —	5 11 —	6 11 —	7 11 —	8 11 —	9 11 —	10 11 —	
2 6 6	2 7 3	2 10 3	3 2 3	3 16 3	4 16 3	5 16 3	6 16 3	7 16 3	8 16 3	
1 11 —	1 11 6	1 13 6	1 15 6	1 17 6	2 17 6	2 19 6	3 19 6	3 21 6	4 21 6	
— 15 6	— 15 9	— 16 9	— 16 9	— 17 9	— 17 9	— 18 9	— 18 9	— 19 9	— 19 9	

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £387 10s. 11 1/2

## "THE BEST THE BREWERS BREW."



GUINNESS'S STOUT.  
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[1916]

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
VETARZO  
BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It restores vitality, improves circulation, and builds up the system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.  
VETARZO  
BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can we imagine properties ever so equally in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how impure the blood, it penetrates and purifies the system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use











